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The Pittsburgh Gazette

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PITTSBURGH: PRINTED BY JOHN SCULL, IN FRONT-STREET, NEXT DOOR TO THE [illegible]NER OF MARKET-STREET.

SUCH THINGS WERE.

SCENES of my youth! ye once were dear,
Though sadly I your charms survey;
I once was wont to linger here,
From early dawn to closing day,
Scenes of my youth! pale sorrow flings
A shade o'er all your beauties now,
And robs the moment of their wings,
That scatter pleasures as they flow.
While still to heighten every care,
Reflection tells me such things were.

'Twas here a tender father strove
To keep my happiness in view;
I smil'd beneath a mother's love,
That soft compassion ever knew.
In them the virtues all combin'd,
On them I could with faith rely,
To them my heart and soul were join'd
By mild affection's primal tie;
Who smile in Heav'n, exempt from care,
Whilst I remember—Such things were.

'Twas here, where calm and tranquil rest
O'erpays the peasant for his toil,
That first in blessing I was blest
With glowing friendship's open smile,
My friend, far distant doom'd to roam,
Now braves the fury of the seas;
He fled his peaceful happy home,
His little fortune to encrease;
While bleeds afresh the wound of care,
When I remben such things were.

'Twas here, e'en in this gloomy grove
I fondly gaz'd on LAURA'S charms,
Who blushing own'd a mutual love,
And sigh'd responsive in my arms.
Though hard the soul conflicting strife,
Yet fate, the cruel tyrant, bore
Far from my sight the charms of life,
The lovely maid whom I adore:
'Twould ease my soul of all my care,
Could I forget that—Such things were.

Here first I saw the morn appear
Of guiltless pleasure's shining day;
I met the dazzling brightness here,
Here mark'd the soft declining ray,
Behold the skies, whose streaming light
Gave splendor to the parting sun,
Now lost in sorrow's fable night,
And all their mingled glories gone!
Till death, in pity, end my care,
I must remember—Such things were.

The battle of Marengo is said to form one of the finest feathers in the cap of French victories. That our readers may see in what distressful scenes, and seas of blood the laurels of war best flourish, we publish an extract from a work written lately by a Mr. Petit, a Frenchman, giving an account of that celebrated engagement.

THE clock at Marengo struck ten, when we were returning slowly towards San Juliano. Numbers harrassed with fatigue, but more for want of sleep closed upon their horses' backs, but were every instant roused by the painful cries of those who were borne across firelocks or temporary hand-barrows; or of those who, abandoned and scattered in the fields, implored our aid. Thus every humane and sensitive heart was penetrated with that melancholy to which the true soldier is no stranger, and which does him so much honour.

Horses limping here and there upon three legs, calling to our own by their instinctive neighings; at every step too it was necessary to turn out of our way, so as to avoid treading upon the wounded. The ditches and the road often presented the scene of caissons, and other carriages, as well as cannon, overturned. Further off we beheld houses devoured by the flames, and tumbling upon the heads of the wretched owners, half dead by the fears which had driven them to the expedient of hiding themselves in the cellars and other subterraneous places. The total darkness which surrounded us, made the picture additionally frightful. Prisoners, not knowing where to go, but with the hope of escaping, wandered at random. If they were met by the French soldiers, bending under the weight of their comrades, they were forced to turn back, and bear on their shoulders those respectable burdens.

At length arrived at head-quarters which served as the ambulance to the army, every one showed himself, as he could among the dying and the dead, without the piercing cries of the former being able any longer to surmount the violence of sleep. The next morning, hunger taking its turn to prevail, I, in a melancholy condition, entered the great court to look for something for myself and horse to eat. I was there struck with a sight so horrible, that I shuddered all over.

More than three thousand French men and Austrians heaped one upon another in the yard, in the granaries, in the stables, in the out-houses, even to the very cellars and vaults, were uttering the most lamentable cries, blended with the severest curses against the surgeons, there being too few to dress all their wounds at once. Every where I heard the languishing voice of comrades, or of my particular friends, who begged of me something to eat or drink. All that I could do was to fetch them some water. In truth, forgetting my own wants, and those of my horse, I staid more than two hours running backwards and forwards performing by turns, the part of a surgeon and an hospital attendant.

Prisoners were brought in from every part, which increased the number of the famished. In short, this was a day that appeared of an insupportable length to all of us. However an event which gave birth to a great many conjectures, moderated in some degree, our endless inquietudes. An Austrian officer come to parley, and a French aid-de-camp set out immediately to Alexandria. No one knew any thing of this business and yet every one made a gazette of it, after his own manner. Berthier went off to that place about noon, leaving us all in the greatest expectation, for no one dared to hope for that which we learnt the next day to have been obtained. We were early in the morning informed of the news of the armistice, which filled the French army with a joy never before experienced; while that of the Austrians storming with rage filed off the next and succeeding days before us, on the field of battle, still reeking with their and our blood, and where the dead carcases began to taint the air with their putrid exhalations.

And now a supply of subsistance began to arrive, as well as carriages for the conveyance of the sick. A fraturnal partition of these comforts was made among all the victims of that bloody day. Without any inquietude of jealousy the Aiistrian was seen with the Frenchman, who, two days before, would have cut one another's throats. They were seen to receive from the same hands under the same roof, in the same chamber, the required help and the urgent care of succouring humanity.

From the GAZETTE of the UNITED STATES.

YOU will inform your correspondent Juris Consultus that the friends of Mr. Jefferson justify his granting the Noli Prosequi, in the case of Duane, on this ground, that the indictment is grounded on the statute of Congress commonly called the *Sedition Law*, which Mr. Jefferson considers as unconstitutional, and therefore void. It is said that the federal judiciary are the judges of the question, it is answered, so is the President, because he is sworn to support the constitution.

You may inform your correspondent also, that Callender was found guilty of a libel on the late President Adams, at a Circuit Court held at Richmond, in May 1800, and that on the 4th of June the Court adjudged him to be imprisoned eight months (which expired on the 4th day of March last) and to pay a fine of 200 dollars. On the 4th of March last he paid the fine (which the Democrats raised by subscription) to Mr. Randolph, the marshall, who discharged him from custody. Some short time after Mr. Jefferson became the President, he ordered Mr. Randolph to return the 200 dollars to Callender which order was obeyed. When Randolph came to settle his accounts with the Treasury of the United States, he credited the United States for the 200 dollars received from Callender as a fine, and charged the United States with the same 200 dollars returned to Callender by the order of the President—but the Treasury would not settle his account until these items were struck out of his account.

The friends of Mr. Jefferson justify the conduct. They say that the prohibition in the Constitution that no money shall be drawn from the *Treasury*, but in consequence of appropriations made by law, does not apply because the money was never paid into the *Treasury*. That the fine was imposed and received under a law that was *unconstitutional* and void, and therefore that justice required that the money should be returned. The articles of debit and credit were not struck out to conceal the transaction, but because it was not necessary they should stand, as the money had been returned, and it was disgraceful to the government to keep fines collected under so oppressive and so infamous a law, and which was void, and such articles in an account disgraced the government, and were not proper to remain on the public files of the Treasury.

—REMARKS—

[We cheerfully insert the above suggestions to our able correspondent, JURIS CONSULTUS, and beg leave particularly to invite his attention to the reasoning here ascribed to the friends of the President; more especially as we know, from certain information, that the President avowedly grounded his proceedings, in regard to the prosecution against Duane, upon arguments similar to those here suggested.]

The following account of the effects produced by the writings of THOMAS PAINE, is extracted from a late London paper. Though this Paine is now patronized by our government, we think it our duty as honest men, to warn the public of the danger of his principles, and to admonish the people against receiving his deadly poison.

CHELMSFORD, *May 26th*, 1801.

Mr. Editor,

I HAVE read with much satisfaction and pleasure, many of your publications, in which you have so justly appreciated the blessings and advantages of our government in church and state; and so ably exposed and combated the Painists and other Jacobin enemies of both.—In one of your late Journals, I am informed that you gave an account that a criminal lately executed in Lancashire declared, that the pernicious publications of PAINE had corrupted and encouraged him in the commission of the crimes for which he suffered. I therefore take the liberty to send you a short account of a criminal who was executed here, last March, and who made the same declaration. It may, perhaps, strengthen, and further your very meritorious intentions in the publication of that.

JEWILL was the name of the man who was executed here. He said, that he was the son of a little farmer, near Swaffham, in Norfolk; that his parents were respecable characters in their station, and very industriously and religiously disposed; that they had placed him apprentice to a person in the woolen-trade, at Bury-street, Edmond's, at the age of 14, that he served his time faithfully; that when it was expired, he went to Norwich, and worked there for some time; from thence he went to Fakenham, where he married the daughter of a gardner, from whom he learnt gardening, and made that his future pursuit; but in which he did not succeed in the country, which he left for London, where he worked, but so unsuccessfully that he became much distressed. Having been religiously brought up, he had not recourse to unjust means for relief, till he was unfortunately introduced to the knowledge of PAINE's works, which, he said, totally corrupted his mind and heart, destroyed every religious sentiment and feeling in both, and induced him to commit those depredations for which he suffered. He was perfectly and religiously resigned to his fate, and at times acknowledged the justice of it, anxiously desirous to impress the world with a just sense of the wickedness and evil tendency of PAINE's works, and of the bad effects which they had upon him, and others of his acquaintance, into whose hands they had fallen. After sentence was passed upon him, he begged permission to address the court, and in the most becoming, collected and impressive manner, gave a short account of his life, and imputed the corruption of it to his unhappily becoming acquainted with PAINE's publications; and which he earnestly besought his hearers to avoid:—but if they should ever fall into their hands, he said, burn! burn! them,—for if you receive and attend to them, they will destroy your happiness here and eternally hereafter. And then, anxious that his children might be guarded against the corruptions of them, by being industriously and religiously educated, he earnestly and most pathetically besought the Judge to recommend them to the Philanthropic Society, by whom, I am happy to say, they are received. But the poor widowed mother, I fear, is struggling under many difficulties.

I have been long engaged in clerical duties at the county jail in this place, and have learnt from experience the necessity of not lending too credulous an ear to persons in Jewill's situation; but from many circumstances, I am fully convinced of his sincerity.—His conduct was uniform, and in no respect tending to engage me or any other person to rescue him from a fate, which he felt and acknowledged to be just. On every occasion, when I permitted visitors to the Chapel, he took occasion to speak of the evil tendency of PAINE's works; and a few minutes before he was launched into eternity, he addressed the spectators, and anxiously endeavoured to expose the false principles, malicious wickedness, and the destructive tendency of them to individuals and social happiness, and earnestly and affectionately cautioned all who heard him against their reception of them.—If you approve of this short and imperfect account, and can apply it to the benefit of our fellow subjects, I shall have sincere pleasure.

I am, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
JOHN MORGAN, *Rector of Chelmsford*

From Bell's Weekly Messenger, of August 23, published in London.

POLITICS OF EUROPE.

NEGOCIATIONS BETWEEN ENGLAND & FRANCE.

THOUGH both countries appear in a re[illegible]nacing attitude, we have reason to thi[illegible] that peace cannot be at a great distance.—The French Journals have of late mentione[illegible] the name of Mr. Addington with the respe[illegible] due to the rectitude of his principles and th[illegible] philanthropy of his character; and as at th[illegible] same time they speak of his predecessor [illegible] a quite different manner, drawing an odiou[illegible] but unjust, parallel between him and Th[illegible] gut, we may conclude that the pretende[illegible] influence of the late Chancellor of the e[illegible] chequer in the present cabinet, is even [illegible] the people of France considered as a malig[illegible] ous insinuation, and treated with contem[illegible] Mr. Pitt promised to bring about the de[illegible] verance of Europe, and he failed. Mr. A[illegible] dington is endeavouring to establish the tra[illegible] quility of the world, and his success is n[illegible] doubtful. Without imitating the assuran[illegible] of that politician ridiculed by Plutus, w[illegible] pretended to reveal the secret whispers th[illegible] occurred between Jupiter and Juno in the[illegible] conjugal dalliance, we make no scruple [illegible] affirm, that our conjectures relative to a g[illegible] neral pacification are not ill-founded. D[illegible] appointed by the extraordinary vigilance a[illegible] gigantic exertions of our ministers at hom[illegible] and alarmed by the secret influence whi[illegible] their prudence has gained in the cabinet [illegible] Petersburgh, the First Consul cannot b[illegible] feel the necessity of adopting terms of m[illegible] deration: he must be sensible that a firm [illegible] liance and permanent coalition between [illegible] Britain and Russia is far from being an i[illegible] probable event, and that if it should ta[illegible] place, the subversion of the system of g[illegible] vernment prevailing in France, or, at lea[illegible] the absolute humiliation of the French R[illegible] public, would be the fatal consequence.—The *Moniteur* owns that in this war the Fren[illegible] Republic has acquired a territory containi[illegible] five millions of new subjects, and declar[illegible] that France is perfectly satisfied with it, a[illegible] requires nothing more. Upon which it [illegible] worth observing, that the *Moniteur* has fo[illegible] got the influence which the Republic mea[illegible] to retain in Holland, in Switzerland, and t[illegible] greatest part of Italy, which without bein[illegible] an obsolute conquest, implies a considerab[illegible] addition of power. If Great-Britain, no[illegible] withstanding the superiority of her triumph[illegible] in this war, condescends to treat with Fran[illegible] on terms of equality, the Republic cann[illegible] reasonably expect from us any thing mor[illegible] Our Sovereign has therefore an indisputab[illegible]

maintain his conquests especially as
l put together will hardly produce three
illions of new subjects; yet we are well
sured that the intention of our minister is
retain but a part of the possession, con-
ered by British valour. With regard to
e dominions of the late Tippoo, they are
conquest absolutely independent of the
resent war, and the French cabinet can
ave no reason to interfere in it.

One of the chief objects of Great-Britain
hen she drew her sword in the present con-
st with France, was the defence of Holland
nd the protection of the House of Orange.
he absolute independence of the Stadthold-
is so essential to this country, that it must
the foundation of any treaty of peace;—
nd we cannot think that Buonaparte will so
r over-step the bounds of discretion as to
uestion this point, after what he has done
Tuscany respecting the duke of Parma.
here is another material article, of which
ur present cabinet will certainly not lose
ght: it is, the security of the Electorate of
anover, and the Bishopric of Osnaburgh.
hose ministers who pretended that Eng-
nd did not want continental connexion had
t sufficient sagacity to foresee the strange
ents that have taken place. The German
minions of his majesty may be the means
advancing the interest of this country;—
d since the secularizations offer an oppor-
nity of extending them, it should not be
glected. If the First Consul understands
s real interest, in the arrangement of the
demnities he will not fail to annex Ham-
rgh to Hanover; it is only by giving full
tisfaction to this country that he can se-
re his authority. France stands in the ut-
ost need of peace, and Buonaparte wants
even more than France; his finances are
solutely exhausted—there is at this mo-
ent such scarcity of Specie in France, that
e first bankers in Paris cannot cash their
ls at 12 per cent. The energies of the
rst Consul are increasing—Barras is sus-
cted, and has been exiled to Bruxelles;—
pon he arrived at this place, the first per-
n he met was Carnot. The Royalists are
ining ground, and the turbulence of the
factory priests is more dangerous than
er. Buonaparte is fully convinced of abo-
hing the temporal power of the Pope; but
is in a labyrinth of perplexities, and if he
es not immediately shake hands with G.
itain the First Consul will be lost in less
an three months.

REVIEW,

tracted from the British Critic, for June, 1801.

*Histoire generale et impartiale des erreurs
fauts, et des crimes, commis pendant la Re-
lution Francois. Par Prudhomme:* or, a ge-
ral and impartial History of the errors, the
lts, and the crimes committed during the
ench Revolution. By Prudhomme. Six
lumes 8vo. Paris 1797.

THIS work is one of the most singular that
ve perhaps ever appeared. The author is
il known to those, who are familiar with
e early part of the French Revolution. He
s the intimate friend of Camille Desmou-
s, the *Attorney-General of the Lamp-Post*—
om 1789 to 1793, he published an incendi-
Journal, called "The Revolutions of
ris," which rivalled the productions of
arat and Hebert, in ferocity and democra-
al phrenzy. How he escaped under the
gn of Robespierre, he has not explained.
now lays before the public a very full ac-
nt of those crimes which arose from the
nciples which he formerly contributed to
read, and (what is still more extraordinary)
ich he still professes to hold. The present
rk, like his former productions, is utterly
d of all literary merit. It is unmethodi-
, ungrammatical, and abounds with words
t are not French. But his style possesses
rt of coarse vigour, which eatily accounts
its effects on the vulgar. He has not re-
nced any of his demagogical absurdities.
neglects all consistency, being, in one
icle, humane, in another absurd and furi-
s, on the very same topics. His declas-
tions are insufferably tedious. But with
these defects, the merit of this, as a col-
ion of *facts*, is very great. It is the most
plete display which has yet been given of
guilt and misery which have prevailed in
nce since the regenerating year 1789.—
other writer has so completely laid open
interior of that horrible dungeon, which
orance and villainy have painted to foreign
ons as a temple of liberty. The truth of
statements cannot be disputed. They are
erally founded on the Republican state
ers themselves. Where they have not
support, they are so precise in names,
s, and circumstances, that it would be
to contradict them if they were false;
as they are uncontradicted by those who
the greatest interest to contradict them.
must conclude that they are true. Nor
ld the ordinary allowance for exaggerati-
much effect the general result in such a
body of crimes. It would amount to lit-
more than the error of a few miles in the
calculation of the distance of a fixed star.—
And, as a further support of this writer's ve-
racity, it is to be remembered, that he is al-
ways a witness against those democratical
opinions which he himself still entertains.—
Upon the whole, the facts of this collection
will be very valuable to the historian; and if
some sensible man were to separate them
from the declamations, they might at pre-
sent be made useful for undeceiving some of
the ignorant worshippers of French liberty.

Our limits will admit of only a very short
summary of so voluminous a work. The
two first volumes consists of a dictionary of
persons condemned to death during the revo-
lution. [illegible] is confessedly very imper-
fect, for it was utterly impossible to collect
the names of those who were put to death
by the revolutionary tribunals, military com-
missions, &c. who filled up every village in
France. But imperfect as it is, and exclu-
sive of assassination and massacre *without
forms*, this list of judicial murders amounts to
12,000!—Be it remembered, that every one
of these TWELVE THOUSAND CONDEMNATI-
ONS was for a pretended state crime, and that
not one of them had any relation to any of
the ordinary offences that disturb society.—
If we add the colonies which are not included
in this list, and those obscure condemnations
which no industry could collect, the number
of pretended state criminals put to death can-
not be less than 20,000! the whole of whom
perished within six years, and the far greater
part within two. Let the apologists of the
French revolution produce any fact like this
in history. After so horrible a catalogue, it
is no wonder that even this writer begins his
third volume with the following words:—"I
have dared—Let the impartial read—They
will be convinced of the necessity of no longer
revolutionizing." The third volume contains
a narrative of the crimes committed under
the government of the Constituent Assembly
during a period celebrated by the advocates
of France as the peaceful reign of philosophy
and humanity. It appears, that under these
philosophic lawgivers, there were at least
3,500 persons assassinated or massacred (inde-
pendent of the judicial murders) during a pe-
riod of less than two years and an half; that
among these, there were twelve women and
twenty-two children, and that there are judici-
al proofs of the murder of many of them
having been attended with circumstances of
cannibalism, which we have too much res-
pect for the feelings of our readers to attempt
to state. To complete our idea of this *philo-
sophical* government, we have only to add,
not one of these THREE THOUSAND MURDERS
was punished. This impunity is not, how-
ever, to be ascribed to the inactivity of the
Assembly. For during the same period, they
detected 66 pretended royalist conspiracies,
and passed 2,557 laws. It is almost unneces-
ary to speak of inferior crimes. As a speci-
men of them, however, we may state, that,
in one small province of France (the Macon-
nais) during the month of August, 1789, 70
country seats were burnt!—Such then was
the condition of France during the golden
age of revolution, before the genius of liber-
ty had been exasperated by any foreign war;
such were the crimes perpetrated at that pe-
riod when they could be ascribed to no cause,
but to the anarchical and immoral maxims
of the new philosophy, and to the wicked-
ness of those governors who were thorough-
ly imbued with that detestable system. This
period of the French revolution is of great
importance to the formation of a right judg-
ment of the tendency of what is now called
philosophy. A fair experiment was then
made on its principles. They were unmixed
in their operation with any other cause.—
They were undisturbed by any foreign force.
They produced, in thirty months, THREE
THOUSAND FIVE HUNDRED UNPUNISHED MUR-
DERS, committed under political pretexts,
by private individuals, without any show of
judicial forms. A result unparalled in the
history of the weakest government in the most
barbarous age or country of the world. Af-
ter such a result, we cannot but congratulate
those gentlemen who still boast of their ad-
herence to the *original principles of the French
Revolution.*

(The remainder in our next.)

Foreign Intelligence.

BRUSSELS, *August* 9.

THE 24th, 25th and 26th division of French troops are in march for Dunkirk and Boulogne; and also 600 horse chasseurs, 800 hussars, 200 horse artillery, three companies of foot artillery, and three battalions of light infantry, with a large train of artillery, ammunition waggons, &c. to join the grand army destined for the invasion of England.

MILAN, *August* 6.

It is said that General Murat is appointed Commander in chief of the army of Italy, in the room of General Moncey, who is to take the command of the army of the South.

It is also stated that Citizen Melzi, well known by his intelligence and his probity, is to be nomitated to the important office of President of the Cisalpine Government.

DOVER, *August* 30.

Lord Nelson, who has shifted his flag to the Amazon frigate, is expected to sail to his rendezvous, under Dungeness, to be in readiness, should the enemy make any move.

A vessel which is come out of Boulogne, states, that a strong spirit of mutiny has manifested itself among the troops encamped at Boulogne, partly owing to troops not being regularly paid, and partly owing to their dislike of embarking in the flotilla.

LONDON, *August* 27.

We received this morning, by express, the Paris papers to the 26th inst. The most remarkable intelligence brought by them is the great and rapid rise in the French funds. On the 21st, they were 43 1-2; on the 22d, they rose to 46; and on the 23d to 48.—For such a rise we are unable to account. There is no news in the papers that could have occasioned it, nor indeed is there any article of importance in them. The Moniteurs of the 23d and 24th are filled with long local details from Gaudaloupe, and with the Treaty between Russia and Sweden.

A French frigate, the Ceres, and six of her convoy, has been taken in the Mediterranean, after an obstinate resistance.

The surrender of Cairo was celebrated at Constantinople in a very splendid manner and with the greatest rejoicing. No intelligence has yet arrived of the effect which the Convention of Cairo, has produced upon Menou. Alexandria, however, cannot hold out long. The five transports belong to Gantheaume which were captured, are said to have on board 800 men. The grand Signior lately presented Lord Elgin with a superb aigrette, adorned with brilliants, a horse richly caprisoned, and several other article of great value.

The island of Zante has been taken possession of by the English, at the request of the inhabitants.

Sir J. B. Warren's arrival on the Italian coast has wholly changed the face of affairs with respect to the seige of Porto Ferrajo. The French had sent three frigates to cover the seige. As soon, however, as the Admiral made his appearance, the three frigates attempted to make their escape. Two of them succeeded, the other (the Paris papers received yesterday said it was the Ceres) was taken. Several ships were also taken near Piombino, and part of a French flotilla, with troops for the little isle of Elba, was destroyed. The French who were encamped at Longone, to carry on the seige of Porto Ferrajo, are now besieged themselves; and as they cannot receive supplies from Leghorn, must, it is supposed, surrender. Several ammunition waggons, and the war chest, have also fallen into our hands.

August 31

The new war in India is not of great extent. The Cottiote Rajah having unjustly attacked and overrun the dominions of the Coorga Rajah under British protection—to repress and punish these outrages, the Mysore army, under the command of Col. Stephenson, in the beginning of January last, commenced its operations. Our troops had been engaged in numerous skirmishes with the enemy; but advantaged by the nature of the country, he had been enabled to avoid any general action, and harrassed and annoyed our people exceedingly. The main body of his army comprised about 4000 men, supplied by a numerous park of artillery, directed, it is stated, by French engineers. A division of the Bombay army was advancing, to take them in rear, which, it was expected, would oblige them to abandon the fastnesses which they occupied, and from whence it would otherwise be extremely difficult to dislodge them.

September 2.

We last night received Paris papers to the 30th ult. which were brought to Dover in a flag of truce, and which were fowarded to town by express. They contain no news of much importance. The Moniteurs of both days which have reached us, are filled with the proceeding of the Diet of Ratisbon, from the ratification of the peace of Luneville, that is, from the sittings of the 6th and 7th of March, down to the 5th of April.—These details are far too long, and too uninteresting, to allow us to devote to them all that space which they would occupy in one paper, particularly as nothing decisive has yet taken place. A letter from Ratisbon of the latter date is said in the Journal de Defenseurs, to represent the greater part of the votes of the Ecclesiastical States as favoring the conferring on his Imperial Majesty unlimited powers for settling the definitive arrangements which relate to the effecting of the peace of the Empire.

BY TUESDAY's MAIL

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE.

BERLIN, *August* 13.

GENERAL Bournonville, minister of the French Republic, has made our court, on the part of his government, fresh overtures for the cession of the duchy of Cleves. It is pretended that Prussia will receive as an indemnity the Bishoprics of Munster and Paderborn: That that affair is already terminated, and that there has been sent a courier to Paris, to carry the definitive answer of our government.

LONDON, *September* 4.

A flag of truce arrived last night at Dover with dispatches, and with Paris Papers to the 31st ult. They contain not an article of importance.

It is said that a convention was signed at Paris on the 10th of August, with one of the principal powers of Germany (Prussia) by which that power accedes to the principles adopted by France in concert with Austria upon the subject of the indemnities. The death of the Elector of Cologne has certainly rendered the adjustment of this business less difficult than it would have been. There is every reason to believe that Prussia will receive the Bishoprics of Munster and Paderborn.

Sept. 5. We received this morning the Paris papers to the 31st ult. They are barren of important intelligence.

Our squadron has been forced off Boulogne by a strong westerly wind, which has also obliged the French to draw in their flotilla.

There are, we understand, in the harbour of Helvoetsluys, eight sail of the line, fourteen gun-vessels, and four schoots. The number of troops in the environs, it is said, amounts to 10,000 men.

DUBLIN, *August* 20.

Extract of a letter from Carlow, August 15.

"A banditti of sixty men, completely armed and appointed, have appeared in the mountainous tract which lies between Wicklow, Wexford, and Carlow. General Henniker, always active, vigilant, and zealous, put himself at the head of 250 infantry and a body of cavalry, from the garrisons of Carlow and Kilkenny, and penetrated into the mountains. The banditti have hitherto had the good fortune to elude his pursuit; but he has encamped and stationed his forces so judiciously, that we every moment expect to hear of their extirpation."

HARTFORD, *October* 12.

Governor TRUMBULL's SPEECH to both Houses of the Legislature on Thursday last.

Gentlemen of the Council,
Mr. Speaker, and
Gentlemen of the House of Representatives,

HAVING no external correspondence of moment to communicate to you, the internal rotine of business will principally occupy your attention during the present session.

The Executive Business which was committed to me by the last Legislature, has been particularly attended to and carefully performed.—

A particular Report respecting the situation of the seceond company in the tenth Regiment of Militia, will be communicated to the Legislature by a special message.

The Militia being almost the internal Defence of the Union, the well ordering, arming and equipping this valuable Body of Men within the several states, is an object in which we are peculiarly interested. Many imperfections, I fear, are permitted to exist in the presens arrangement; and while many deficienciet are experienced in the uniformity of the small arms, with which our soldiers furnish themselves, no public supply of arms, belonging to this state, can be resorted to, from which this defect might be remedied, in case any actual service should unfortunately require. A frequent attention to this and other objects which respect our present Militia system, is in my opinion, of much moment;—so much so, as to excite the solicitude of the legislature to devise means, so far as regards this state, for perfecting, as much as possible, this important establishment of defence.

Amidst the political agitations which prevail in the United States at the present moment; in consequence of which mens minds are disturbed with appearances something doubtful, often times discoureging, whereby they become liable to be mislead by the influence of passion and prejudice, it is with deep concern, that I too frequently hear, from various quarters, intimations given, expressing doubts respecting the continuance of the present union of these states. Reasons almost innumerable suggest themselves to my consideration, and will doubtless occur, on reflection, to every candid and dispassionate mind, to repel with aversion, all hasty ideas

f this kind, so destructive of our public peace and harmony, and so adverse to our social happiness and private prosperity.—Should any one hesitate in according to this sentiment, I would point to him the observations on this subject made by our late venerable WASHINGTON, in his sage and important address to the people of these United States, a subject on which he has dilated with peculiar energy, and with more than his wonted earnestness. And reading these impressive sentiments, let every dispassionate man ask himself these serious questions. Are not these reasons for the unity of our government, given by our departed Hero, and disinterested friend and Patriot, irresistable? and shall I not subscribe to them with equal ardour and earnestness? and with fixed resolutions to exert my utmost abilities in support of this important and interesting object?—The reply from every one, I presume, will be prompt and affirmative. In addition to the reasons suggested in this estimable address, we may also consider, that if one division of the union is admitted, it is not within the wisdom and foresight of man to discover, how many subdivisions the first step of separation may lead to:—each division and subdivision increasing the spirit of disunion and restlessness, untill all union, subordination, peace, tranquility and order are at an end, or sunk in anarchy and confusion. Rather than indulge ourselves therefore, in passionate expressions of sentiment or resentment, on any perplexing occurrences which present themselves in our political arrangements, should we not better cherish a hope, that by prudent reflection and timely experience, disagreeable circumstances may be corrected, or disparaging fears and doubts may be dispelled? Circumstances not altogether conformable to our present wishes, are oftentimes productive of the happiest events,—over-ruled by the goodness of that power, who knows how to bring good out of evil, and wisdom out of error. Numerous instances within our own recollection, and within the experience of twenty or thirty years past, will witness the truth of this observation.

In all our troubles and perplexities, I am persuaded that superintending Providence has watched over our American revolution which has guided us since in many perils and dangers, and which has eventually led us to the adoption of the present Union and Constitution of government, will not forsake its own work, but will still direct us in our future way, however dark and devious it may sometimes appear to our scanty views:—for doubtless our country is destined to take its turn of political greatness and prosperity, upon the stage of human action, as well as ultimately to sink in folly, vice and decline.

J. TRUMBULL.

New-Haven, 9th October, 1801.

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

FRIDAY EVENING, OCTOBER 30, 1801.

The Hon. JASPER YEATES and THOMAS SMITH, Judges of the Supreme Court, will hold a Circuit Court for the County of Allegheny at the Court-house in this Borough, on Monday the 9th of November next.

COMMUNICATION.

Theism or Deism is the religion professed by Thomas Paine, and other unbelieving Camerasses. Every one who in a Christian country professes only *that* may justly be suspected of not *believing* even *that*. It differs therefore only in name from Atheism, in which it generally ends; and the professors of Theism become professors of Atheism as soon as they can with any safety from the laws and opinions of the country where they live. Witness France! The God in which they believe is a God of their own fancy, and can never therefore be any restraint upon them. Their own opinions are always his dictates. At best this religion of Theism is but a exclusion of the Christian religion: and a Theist is one who is not a Christian.

FROM A CORRESPONDENT.

On the evening of the 31st of this month, commonly called Hallow-Eve, which will happen on Saturday next, the day after the publication of this paper, it is usual for children and idle young people to plunder gardens of cabbage; and worthless old people encourage the young to this, and promise rewards for bringing cabbage to them. However lightly this may be thought of, it has a very ill effect on the minds of youth, and accustoms them to trespasses and in the end to thefts. Robbing gardens and orchards will soon make them think little of robbing houses; stealing cabbage and apples will lead to stealing money and horses; and night frolics and trespasses to a gaol or a gallows. Besides this the waste of property and the fruits of industry and care deserves consideration, caution, and punishment. I propose therefore, that parents and masters strictly enjoin on their children, servants, and apprentices that they keep within doors to-morrow evening, and threaten them with exemplary punishment for any transgression. And I propose also, that all owners of gardens watch them strictly to-morrow evening, chastise all children trespassing upon them, and have older boys committed to gaol for punishment for their misbehaviour. The best way to preserve the morals of a town is to correct the irregularities of youth.

FROM THE PORT FOLIO.

A strong example of the operation of party ties, of the influence even of an idle name and the force of repeated calumny, occurs in the real history of the secrets of the Bastile.—For years this prison was a sort of catch-word to every jacobinical knave, who wished to nourish the stupidity and delusion of the populace by declamations. At length the name of the Bastile never passed the lips without horror, and the crazed imagination pictured the loathsome dungeons, as always crowded with victims of whose mysterious destiny no one ever knew. In his admirable "Annals of the French Revolution," Mr. Bertrand de Moleville relates the attack and destruction of this castle. There were in it but seven prisoners! Four of them were accused of forgeing bills of exchange; one confined at the request of his family, on charges of the most serious nature; and two who were so deranged as to be confined among the mad people of Charenton the day after their liberation from their former imprisonment.

FOR THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

WILLIAM AYRES in the last Tree of Liberty takes an opportunity to let us know that he was at Crawford county court, and that he had returned again! In the same paper he says, that he does not know the powers of my mind in giving toasts; but that in the instance he alluded to, I displayed more malignity than knowledge.—If he knows the powers of his own mind, and regulates himself agreeable to his knowledge, it will be well for him: But if I displayed in one instance, more malignity than knowledge, I imitated the principal acts of his life.

He affects to be at a loss to know what I meant by saying, he heard more than any other person. If he knows his own failing he knows my meaning well.

He says, that if he heard more, it may be, it was attended with some circumstances that induced him to think it *not honourable to make it known*. I should be glad to know how that invaluable ingredient, honour, is to be extracted from him; for whether the experiment is attempted by *distillation* or *expression*, it will, I am afraid, be equally difficult.

He thinks I must have mistaken the word colleague for the word client, and tells us of his having a client; this too is well; for, in all probability, if he had not published it, we should never have known that he had one.

He says, he will be *ready* for my two gentlemen of the law. I must acknowledge that he is *always ready*: but he must recollect that I said that I had spoken to my attornies before *swearing* became the order of the day. No, no, suits are out of the question now, for Billy can swear for Jimmy, and Jimmy for Billy, and if by chance the tide should seem to go against them, they can call in their auxiliary John, of whose talents in swearing we have already a specimen.

His observations respecting my saying that I were of the Jefferson interest in '98, absorbs my contempt. I should be glad to know what *interest* he was of in '98. Can it be told? No, I am sure it cannot. He was then in his political embryo; since which, butterfly like, he has arrived at maturity in a day. But after all, he gives me credit for the truth of the title of my hand-bill. So far I give him credit for his candour and open confession; for where *judgment is confessed*, it is all that can be required, there is no necessity for litigation.

ANDREW RICHARDSON.

October 27th, 1801.

Married, on the 22d instant, by the Rev. Francis Reno, Doctor JOHN DICKEY, of Beaver Town, to the agreeable Miss MARY HART, of the vicinity.

BY THIS DAY's MAIL.

LONDON, *September 6.*

Yesterday dispatches were received at the admiralty from Admiral Cornwallis. By the same conveyance we received letters from the fleet to the 30th ult. at which period our force was composed of 27 sail of the line, 12 of which were two deckers. The enemy's fleet, consisting of thirty five ships of the line, were in the outer road at single anchor, and in apparent readiness for sea.

Yesterday a mail from Lisbon was received at this post-office, brought to Falmouth in seven days by the King George Packet. The only article moment announced by this conveyance, is that a British ship of the line, it is said the Warrior, is to be stationed at Oporto. This arrangement confirms the statement that our commercial intercourse with Portugal has not been interrupted by the conditions recently imposed on that kingdom by France and Spain.

It appears that the cabinet of Berlin thinks seriously of executing its projects upon a part of southern Germany. Not only does its troops remain in possession of the Electorate of Hanover; but it is supposed that the Bishopricks of Munster, Paderborn, Osnaburgh, Hildesheim, and all the [illegible] which the Elector of Cologne possesses in Westphalia, will be taken possession of. If this plan be executed, it will be [illegible] that the Cabinet of Berlin has made arrangements with the French government, as well as with the Court of Petersburgh—nothing can then hinder the secularization of all the Ecclesiastical states. The Court of Vienna is equally on the eve of extending its dominions on the Eastern Frontiers. It is with this objects that so many troops are assembling in the two Gallcias; that the military force in Dalmatia and Albania is increasing, and a new Commissionary General, M. de Stefano, well known and esteemed in the neighboring Turkish provinces, is going thither.

NATCHEZ, *September 15.*

A letter from New-Orleans, dated the 5th instant says, "the Yellow Fever encreases every day—From six to ten die daily, chiefly Americans.

"Our Governor is at the point of death, which would be equally as much lamented by the citizens of this place, as that of the beloved Governor Gayoso,"

WINCHESTER, *October 21.*

Two Indians passed through this town on Friday last for the seat of government. The object of their journey we are unable to ascertain, as they were unacquainted with the English language, and there was no interpreter with them.

NEW-YORK, *October 16.*

It is with great pleasure we inform our readers that for twenty hours preceeding yesterday afternoon at four o'clock, *only three cases* of fever had been reported to the Resident Physician; and, should the present pure, northerly wind continue till Monday, we are in hopes of witnessing the immediate return of those who have left it.

TRENTON, *October 20.*

We have been unable to procure accurate returns of the last Election, from Burlington, Monmouth or Hunterdon—But have received sufficient information to state, that the Federal Ticket has succeeded in the first mentioned county by a large majority, and that the Democratic Candidates have been elected in the two latter by small majorities; it is therefore probable that there will be a small majority of Democrats in the next Legislature.

We have been obliging favoured with the perusal of a letter from an officer on board of the United States frigate Philadelphia, to a gentleman in this city, dated off Gibraltar, August 10, 1801. The letter states, that the Philadelphia was still cruising off Gibraltar, in hopes that the Tripolitans would come out, who, however, shew no disposition to venture a meeting with our countrymen; it is also stated, by the writer, that they had just spoken a Swedish vessel, that informed that the Bey of Tripoli had declared war against Sweden. It is probable, if this be true, that the petty tyrant of Tripoli will soon have enough to do to protect himself in his own capital, without sending his piratical cruizers abroad to rob the defenceless merchantmen navigating the Mediterranean.

PHILADELPHIA, *October 19.*

We have been informed that the *Chamber of Commerce* and the *Insurance Companies* of this city, have addressed the Executive of the United States respecting the alarming depredations committed on our commerce by the Spaniards, and have received a polite letter from the Secretary of State, assuring them, that Government will pay immediate attention to the subject.

October 23. Private letters from Egypt, of a date antecedent to our last official accounts, represent the situation of the garrison of Alexandria as desperate from the want of provisions, from disaffection, and from disappointment; and its speedy surrender is looked for.

The Editors of the Washington Federalist propose in a few days to lay before the public, proof, derived from Mr. Gallatin's office, that the accounts of T. Pickering are *all settled*, that he never used one penny of the public money, and that there is not the least evidence or suspicion of his having misapplied the public funds.

Aaron Burr, Vice-President of the United States, was on the 13th instant unanimously chosen president of the convention of the state of New-York.

FOR SALE.

A PLANTATION, situate in Westmoreland county, at the mouth of Jacob's creek, on Youghiogeny river, containing 294 acres and three quarters, most part of which is rich bottom. There is a good farm house, &c. about 20 acres of the best timothy meadow, and 30 acres more of land cleared. There is a good mill seat on the tract, and it is one of the best stock farms in the country, as nearly 180 acres of the richest land in the world, may be easily watered and converted into meadow. There is a great plenty of fine fish, both in the creek and the river, and an orchard of 200 bearing apple trees, and several springs of excellent water. For terms apply to JAMES BERTHOUD, merchant, in Pittsburgh.

October 26, 1801.

Concert and Ball.

PETER DECLARY,

MUSIC MASTER, IN PITTSBURGH,

INFORMS his friends and the public, that he will give on Monday the 9th of November next, in the Court-House, a

Vocal & Instrumental Concert,

in which the Battle of Prague will be performed on the Forte Piano, by one of his Pupils eight years old, and a great variety of the last published favourite Songs, and other Music Pieces.—The Concert will be concluded with the new President's march.——After the Concert,

A BALL.

☞ Tickets, at 75 Cents each, to be at P. Declary's house, and at the place of performance.

The Concert will begin precisely at half past six o'clock.

N. B. The dancing room, though not quite finished, will be provided with two good fires, and is very large.

Pittsburgh, October 28, 1801.

THE Members of the Pittsburgh Mechanical Society are requested to attend a monthly meeting on Monday evening next, at the usual time and place.

By order,

JAMES COLHOON, Secretary.

October 29, 1801.

Twenty Cents per pound,

will be given for

Combed Hogs Bristles,

by the subscriber, They will answer as well after the Hogs are scalded, as before, and those of a Hog of a year old, will answer. He hopes that to encourage manufactures in this western country they will be saved, as their is so little trouble in doing it.

JAMES C. RAMSAY, Brush maker.

Pittsburgh, October 26, 1801.

THE following GOODS, supposed to be Stolen, was taken from a Mulatto man, who calls himself JOHNSTON, and who was apprehended for Horse Stealing, but who made his escape from the constable on his way taking him to gaol. The owner or owners of said Goods are hereby required to come forward and make proof thereof, and receive them from the subscriber.

JONATHAN COULTER.

Beaver Town, October 27, 1801.

Inventory of the Goods.

2 pair cassimer small cloaths; 2 pair pantaloons; 3 fine waistcoats; 3 fine shirts; 4 fine handkerchiefs; 1 fine hat; 5 pair cotton and worsted stockings; 3 pair silk stockings; 1 pair coarse stockings; 1 pair bootees; 1 pair buckskin breeches; 3 brushes; 1 bundle papers; 1 spelling book; 1 pistol; 1 pair spurs; 1 paper knee-buckles; 1 paper rings and thimbles; 6 cards buttons; 1 pair buckles; 3 razors and two boxes; 1 bunch thread and tape; 1 horse and an old saddle; 1 pair old saddle bags; 1 bottle; 13 3 4 yards coarse linnen in 3 pieces; 15 1 4 yards coarse linnen in 2 pieces; 1 bag; 1 hone; 1 bridle at Johnston's, and saddle at Cunningham's.

TO BE LET,

For one or more Years.

A FARM, that borders on the Monongahela river, about 11 miles from Pittsburgh, with it, or separately, will be Let. a Still House, situate at a good spring on the same place, with two Stills, and all the distillery vessels. For terms apply to the subscriber living on the land, or to JAMES WILLS, in Pittsburgh.

ANDREW THOMPSON.

October 22, 1801.

Just published and for sale at this Office,

An ALMANACK,

For the year 1802

Country Storekeepers and others may be supplied at 50 Cents per dozen.

October 15, 1801.

GABRIEL DUBAC,

Has just received and opened for Sale, at his Store in Front Street, between Market and Wood Streets, a handsome assortment of

DRY GOODS,

Together with

GROCERIES

of the best quality; which he will sell on very moderate terms.

Pittsburgh, October 22, 1801.

A ROBBERY

Committed on the night of the 16th instant—FIFTEEN WATCHES, two of which have gold cases; one with an enamelled brass outside case and brass back; one the case thickened with gold—both French make.

Several of the Silver Watches are of Rawe's make London; one of Dublin make, maker's name Store: one Watch shews the day of the month through a hole in the face.

Several are double Silver cased Watches of English make—the single cased Watches are French.

Any person discovering the Thief or Robber; and securing him in any Jail, or brings him to Pittsburgh, shall receive the sum of

Twenty Dollars,

besides reasonable expences, by me

JOHN PARKER,
Watchmaker, Pittsburgh.

October 16, 1801.

TAKE NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of Joseph Patterson, deceased, by bond, note, or otherwise, are hereby notified to make immediate payment: for the convenience of those who may have unsettled accounts, I will attend at the office of A. Tannehill, Esq. in Pittsburgh, on the 9th and 10th of November next, in order to make settlements; and all delinquents after that time may expect to be dealt with as the law directs, without respect of persons.

JOHN M'MASTERS, Executor.

October 21, 1801.

This Day is Published,

And may be had of

ZADOK CRAMER,

by the Gross, Dozen or Single,

An Almanack, for 1802,

CONTAINING, besides a variety of miscellaneous matter, a Synopsis of the Inhabitants, Buildings, Trades, Professions, Manufactories, &c. in the Town and vicinity of Pittsburgh, the Census of the United States, &c.—To which will also be added, for those who chuse to purchase, the Constitution of the United States.

Price, per Dozen, with the Constitution, One Dollar, single Twelve and an half Cents—without, 50 Cents, single 7 Cents.

Pittsburgh.

Taken up adrift in the

Ohio river, a Pine CANOE, made after the Indian fashion, about 20 feet long. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges and take her away.

JACOB VERNOR.

Hamilton's Island, October 22, 1801.

Allegheny County, to wit.

WILL *be Sold on the premises, on Saturday the 14th of November next, of the real estate of Andrew Thompson, late of Washington county, who died intestate, One Hundred and Fifty Acres of Land, situate now in the county of Allegheny, formerly in Robeson township, in the county of Washington, pursuant to an order of the Orphans Court for the county of Allegheny, for the satisfaction of the debts of the intestate. This Notice to be stuck up at six public places, and published in the Pittsburgh Gazette for three weeks previous to the day of sale, when attendance will be given by the administrator.*

By order of the Orphan's Court, this 28th day of September, 1801.

T. BATES, Clerk.

WANTED,

A QUANTITY *of good sound* BARLEY *fit for making Beer Malt, for which a generous price will be given. Apply to the subscriber in Market Street, Pittsburgh.*

JAMES YEAMAN, Baker.

August 28, 1801. tf

N. B. A person who understands making Malt and brewing Beer, will meet with good encouragement, by applying as above.

LEAD, for Sale,

AT the house of *James Morrison*, Cabinet Maker, Pittsburgh, where Merchants and others may be supplied at Eleven Dollars per hundred weight, by

JOHN M'COULTNEY.

September 23, 1801.

BLANKS.

Justices Summonses, Executions, &c. for sale at this Printing Office.

NEW FALL GOODS.

William Woods & Co.

Have just received at their Store opposite the Court House, a large and general assortment of

MERCHANDIZE,

well adapted to the present and approaching season, which they are determined to sell very low for cash or approved of country produce.

Pittsburgh, September 9, 1801. tf.

JAMES BERTHOUD,

WATER STREET,

Near HENDERSON'S FERRY,

Wholesale and Retail.

Besides the different kinds of GOODS, enumerated in the last Advertisement, he has just received a general assortment of

Cloths, Cloathings, Plains,

Blankets, Cotton and Linnen Check, Laces, Flannels, Cotton and Worsted Stockings, Jeans, Silk Umbrellas, Writing Paper, &c.

A supplement of

Groceries, Queensware, &c.

Pittsburgh, September 15, 1801.

CHEAP GOODS.

Scott & Trotter,

Have just received, and are now opening at their Store, corner of Market and Second Streets, an extensive and general assortment of

MERCHANDIZE,

consisting of DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, HARD, CHINA, QUEENS, GLASS and TIN WARES, BAR IRON, STEEL, SALT, *&c. &c. &c.*—Which they are determined to sell at the most reduced prices for cash or approved country produce.

In the above assortment there is

Irish Linnens, Silks and warranted Boulting Cloths.

Pittsburgh, September 10, 1801. tf.

NEW STORE.

Isaac Gregg,

IS just opening, in one of the front rooms of *Judge Brackenridge's* buildings a few doors above Messrs. Barkers Store, a large and handsome assortment of

FRESH GOODS,

which he will dispose of at the most reduced prices; he will be happy in furnishing those of his former customers, and hopes that his conduct in business, will not only merit the approbation of his friends, but that of the public in general.

Pittsburgh, June 4, 1801.

N. B. The highest price will be allowed for all kind of Peltry, also, for Country Linnen, and other articles of Country Produce

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NEW GOODS.

Abner & Jesse Barker,

Have just received and are now opening a large and general assortment of the newest and most fashionable

MERCHANDIZE,

which they offer for Sale by Wholesale or Retail. Having laid their Goods in on very low terms, they pledge themselves to their friends and the public in general that they will be sold at very reduced prices for Cash or approved of Country Produce.

They still continue to keep an elegant assortment of Superfine and Common

Boulting Cloths,

warranted good.

Pittsburgh, June 19, 1801.

N. B. Those indebted longer than six months will oblige us by paying off their accounts

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WILLIAM CECIL,

At his House in Liberty Street, near the Market House,

MAKES and sells all kinds of Ladies Buck skin and Plush Saddles, Gentlemens' Plain, Surr, Spring and Inlaid Saddles, and Bridles of all descriptions, Saddle-bags, Portmanteus, Valeces, Travelling Canteens, Holsters, Light Horse Caps, Fire Buckets, and every thing in the Saddlery line done in the neatest and most fashionable manner, and on the shortest notice. He also makes Mattrasses of the best quality, and on the most reasonable terms.

All kinds of Country Produce will be taken in payment for any of the above articles.

Pittsburgh, March 18, 1801.

The highest prices will be given for Cow Tails, and Horse Hair. Apply as above.

Public Notice.

WHEREAS *the subscriber gave two notes to James M'Donald, for Fifty Dollars each, in the month of January, 1800, one payable two years after date, and the other payable five years after date. This public notice is given, that said notes will not be paid, as there has been no consideration for the same.*

JAMES M'ENTIRE.

September 19, 1801.

GLASS,

A FEW *Boxes and Half Boxes of 8 by 10, for Sale. Also, a handsome assortment of*

Dry Goods and Groceries,

on very low terms, as usual, by

Jeremiah Barker & Co.

Pittsburgh, August 5, 1801.

N. B. They still continue to keep an elegant assortment of MILL and CROSS CUT SAWS of the best quality.

Holland Company Lands.

TO correct reports that are in circulation, and to prevent honest and well meaning people from being injured and imposed on by false representations, the Agents of the Holland Land Company have been advised to communicate to the public the situation and the amount of patents that have been issued for lands lying north and west of the rivers Ohio and Allegheny and Conewango creek, within the state of Pennsylvania—and if any persons require further evidence of the truth of this publication, than the Notarial Certificate annexed, by examining the books of record in the Rolls Office in Lancaster they will see the copy of each patent.

And that no doubts may remain of the validity of the titles and of the solid foundation upon which the patentees have secured their claims, the opinions of some of the most eminent lawyers in the state have been obtained, and are now made public for the information of all those who are desirous to purchase Lands in this rich and flourishing country, and for the satisfaction of all those who hold Lands under the Holland Company either by purchase or settlement.

The original papers from which this publication is made, are placed in the hands of Mr. ANTHONY BEELEN, of Pittsburgh, for the inspection of all who are desirous to see, and who will give themselves the trouble to examine them.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

I, PETER LOHRA, Notary Public for the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, residing in the city of Philadelphia, by lawful authority duly commissioned and sworn, DO hereby certify and attest unto all whom it doth or may concern, that on the day of the date hereof I went to the Office of Paul Busti, Esquire, Agent for the Holland Land Company, in the said city, and found therein deposited Eight Hundred and Seventy several original and genuine patents, for Eight Hundred and Seventy several Tracts of Land, surveyed by virtue of warrants issued in pursuance of the act of assembly of Pennsylvania of the third day of April, 1792, to Wilhelm Willink, Nicholas Van Staphorst, Pieter Stadniski, Christian Van Eeghen, Hendrick Vollenhoven, and Rutger Jan Schimmelpennink, of the city of Amsterdam, the said Lands being north and west of the Ohio and Alegheny rivers in Allegheny county, in Pennsylvania, and situated as follows, to wit—One Hundred and Nine Tracts in District No 1, late Thomas Rees, deputy surveyor's—Two Hundred and Eighteen Tracts in District No. 2, late William Power, deputy surveyor's—Eighteen Tracts in District No. 3, late Thomas Stokeley, deputy surveyor's—Two Hundred and Fifty Seven Tracts in District No. 6, late Samuel Nicholson, deputy surveyor's—and Two Hundred and Sixty Eight Tracts in District No. 7, late Alexander M'Dowell, deputy surveyor's.

In Testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed my Notarial Seal, the seventeenth day of June, one thousand eight hundred and one.

PETER LOHRA, *Notary Public.*

C A S E.

The Judges of the Supreme Court having decided at Nisi Prius that no settler or intruder, but the Commonwealth alone could take advantage of any forfeiture incurred by a warrantee of Lands west of the Allegheny, under the act of the 3d of April, 1792, and patents having issued in a number of instances to the Holland and Population Companies by order of the Board of Property, in pursuance of the proviso in the ninth section of that act: are not these patents conclusive on the Commonwealth, preclude all claim of forfeiture in such instances, and vest a complete title in the patentee?

ANSWER.

The Judges of the Supreme Court decided at Nisi Prius that no settler or intruder upon Lands west of the Allegheny could take advantage of any forfeiture that might be incurred by warrantees under the act of the 3d of April, 1792, and that such advantage could only be taken by the Commonwealth in the mode prescribed by the act.

It likewise appeared on the hearing of the motion for a mandamus, that patents had regularly issued in a number of instances to the Holland and Population Companies in conformity to the exposition given by the Board of Property to the ninth section of the act, and the proviso annexed to it:

We are of opinion—

1st. That even if there is a manifest forfeiture of the claim of a warrantee, the fact must be established and recognized by the state before any other person can lawfully make a settlement on the same land, or a second warrant can issue.

2d. That patents having been regularly granted to the Holland and Population Companies under the authority of the Board of Property without fraud or surprise, the patentees, their heirs and assigns cannot be affected by any subsequent difference in the construction of the law or any revocation of the order of the Board of Property.

(Signed) WILLIAM LEWIS,
EDWARD TILGHMAN,
JARED INGERSOLL,
A. J. DALLAS.

Philadelphia, June 10th, 1801. 5w.

To the Public.

THE Managers of the Pennsylvania Population Company being informed, that reports are industriously circulated with a view to prejudice the public mind unfavourably to their proceedings, stating, that they have not been able to obtain patents for their lands west of the Allegheny, which they think proper, to prevent persons from being imposed on by such reports, to procure and publish the following Notarial Certificate made after actual inspection of the patents deposited in the land office in the city of Philadelphia, and to forward the certificate to the Printer hereof, for the examination of those who desire it.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

I, PETER LOHRA, Notary Public for the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, residing in the City of Philadelphia, by lawful authority commissioned and sworn, Do hereby certify and attest unto all whom it doth or may concern, That on the day of the date hereof, I went to the Office of the Pennsylvania Population Company in the said city, and found therein deposited, Eight Hundred and Four several original and genuine Patents, for Eight Hundred and Four several Tracts of Land, surveyed by virtue of warrants issued in pursuance of the Act of Assembly of Pennsylvania, of the third day of April, 1792, to John Field, William Cramond, and James Gibson, in trust for the said Pennsylvania Population Company, the said Lands being north and west of the Ohio and Allegheny rivers, and Conewango creek, in Pennsylvania, and situated as follows, to wit:—Five Hundred and Sixty Four Tracts in District No. 1, late Thomas Rees deputy surveyor's—One Hundred and Eighty Three Tracts in District No. 2, late William Power deputy surveyor's—Thirty Six Tracts in District No. 4, late Thomas Stokeley deputy surveyor's, and Twenty One Tracts in the District late John Hoge deputy surveyor's.

In Testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and affixed my Notarial Seal, the eighteenth day of June, 1801.

PETER LOHRA, Notary.

TO BE RENTED,

And possession given immediately.

A LARGE two story Frame House, situate on the bank of the Monongahela river, at the corner of Ferry Street, now occupied by the subscriber. There is a convenient Kitchen adjoining the house, together with a good garden and Stable. The House is in complete repair, being lately new painted. For further particulars enquire of the subscriber.

JOHN NEVILL.

Pittsburgh, September 9, 1801.

For Sale, at the Printing Office of the Pittsburgh Gazette, (Price, Five Dollars*)*

READ'S DIGEST

Of all such Acts of Assembly of Pennsylvania, as concern the Commonwealth at large—to which is added, an Appendix, containing a variety of Precedents, (adapted to the several acts) for the use of Justices of the Peace, Sheriffs, Attornies and Conveyancers.

July 16, 1801.

☞ Subscribers may be supplied with their Books.

Wanted, an Apprentice to the

Printing Business, a Lad of about 14 or 15 years of age. Enquire at the Office of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

FOR SALE,

The time of a smart and very active

Mulatto Girl,

one and twenty years old, and who has about seven years to serve. Apply to JAMES BERTHOUD, merchant, Water Street, near Henderson's ferry.

Pittsburgh, 24th September, 1801.

CARPET WAREHOUSE,

No. 53, North Second Street,

NEARLY OPPOSITE THE BAPTIST CHURCH,

PHILADELPHIA.

A large assortment of CARPETS *and* CARPETING *of all kinds, qualities, sizes, and colours, by wholesale and retail, at the lowest prices,*

FOR CASH, OR APPROVED NOTES

at a short date.

Old Carpets, at a proper valuation, will be taken in payment.

Whereas the subscriber purchased a Tract of Land from a certain William M'Laughlin, and for which he gave him three notes of hand—and whereas it appears that the said M'Laughlin cannot make me a title to said land, I forwarn all persons from taking an assignment of said notes, as I am determined not to pay them until the title is made complete to me.

SAMUEL M'MUREY.

Allegheny county, September 30, 1801.

All persons indebted to the estate of JAMES M'CLARNEN,

late of Pittsburgh, deceased, are hereby requested to make immediate payment, and those who have claims against the same, are requested to bring them forward properly authenticated for settlement.

SALLY M'CLARNEN, *Administratrix.*

October 1, 1801.